

# SPORTS

## Contention to continue

In their closing friendly game in Moscow, on the artificial ice of the Olimpiyskiy sports complex last Sunday, seven-time Swedish bandy champions Båtk from Karlstad again failed to win. They drew 3-3 with the second Soviet side. In one week the Swedes played five games, losing three and drawing 2-2 with the first Soviet squad.

According to Soviet coaches, the games against Båtk were quite useful for the two national teams as well as Moscow Dynamo. They warmly praised Båtk's offensive Bangi Romström and Ula Johansson, both twice world champions and four-time European Champions Cup winners, who respectively scored eight and five times in these games.

The USSR and Sweden will again clash on October 25-27, and Krasnoyarsk Yeasels and



It's no compromise as the first Soviet national ice-hockey team clash with Swedish Båtk in a hectic match. It ended 0-2 in favour of the Soviet team.

Krasnogorsk Zorky will enter the World Cup in Sweden. On November 15-17, Yenisei will play in a one-round tournament for the European Champions Cup.

## Medals for Bulgarian women gymnasts

This time, the twice absolute world gymnastics champion, Dilyana Georgiyeva of Bulgaria, had her fellow-countrywomen on both sides as she rose to the podium of the 12th world championship held in Valladolid, Spain. The silver medal was won by Lili Ignatova while the bronze went to Blanka Penova, for whom the Valladolid contest was a debut.

In the combined event, Georgiyeva won 39.90 points. Her performances in two events were evaluated at two points in each, and in two others — at 9.95, Ignatova and Penova 39.80 and 39.75 points respectively.

In the fourth place is absolute European champion Galina Bologazova from the Soviet city of Astrakhan, who has not fully recovered from an injury. Two debutants from the Soviet national team Tatyana Druchina of Omsk and Marina Lobach of Minsk, are in the sixth and seventh positions.

The Soviet contestants have been able to win gold medals in some individual events. In ribbon event, the gold medalist, with 20 points, is absolute European champion Galina Bologazova, a 17-year-old college student from Astrakhan. The same number of points has been won by Penova, who rose to the top of the podium together with Bologazova.

Georgiyeva was the most successful contestant on the last day of the championship in which three hundred women athletes from 35 countries competed. She led in the ribbon event and the ball event. In the pommel horse event, she shared victory with Ignatova.

The Bulgarian team won gold medals in the team events with 39.80 points. Like contestants from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Soviet women national team won the silver medals with 39.75 points.

## Equilibrium continues, and meanwhile...

Anatoly Karpov and Gari Kasparov drew their latest 15th game so the score in the world chess title match in Moscow is 7.5 to 7.5.

The opening of the game played on Saturday was called the "Russian game" in honour of the first Russian master Alexander Petrov. The draw was agreed upon on the 23rd move. But the start of the game was non-typical. On the ninth move, after 46 minutes of reflection, Kasparov offered the opponent a pawn and the latter accepted. Yet the challenger failed to get any positional compensation for this minimal loss. The world champion ultimately returned the pawn but had succeeded by that time to well position his pieces. The phantom of a draw started hovering over the board some two hours after the beginning.

However, Kasparov again tried to find a way to strengthen his position but Karpov's effective knight move in the fourth hour of play forced the opponent to call it a day.

Meanwhile a challenger tournament featuring seven Soviet Grandmasters has begun at

Montpellier, France. The top four will be selected from the first 18 challengers. Then the best player will play a match with the fourth-placed, the second with the third. Later the winners will also clash. The victorious will meet the loser of the current Karpov-Kasparov duel, and the ultimate winner will challenge the world champion in 1989.

Viktor OABKIN, chess observer

## Wrestlers count medals

The USSR won five titles of a total ten at the world free wrestling championship ended in Budapest. The winners are Sergei Bologazov from Kiev in the under-57 kg division, Viktor Alexeyev from Krasnoyarsk (under 62 kg), Arsen Fedayev from Tashkent (under 68 kg), and Leri Khabelov (under 100 kg) and David Gobedzhishvili (under 130 kg), both from Tbilisi.

## ZAGREB PREPARES FOR UNIVERSIAD

The Croatian capital, Zagreb, will be the venue for the 1987 Summer Universiad. In two years' time students will gather in Zagreb from all over the world to contest in 12 events: athletics, basketball, fencing,

football, gymnastics, swimming and diving. Others are water polo, volleyball, tennis, rowing, and canoeing.

It has been decided to hold the games between July 5 and 16.

## Pedestal 'Unique weightlifter'

This is how Austria's Gottfried Schödel, President of the International Weightlifting Federation, describes 29-year-old weightlifter Yurik Vajdanyia from Lashakan. Everyone fully agrees with Gottfried Schödel. Vajdanyia, who competes in the up to 82.5 kg division, runs in the one-hundred-metre race in eleven seconds, makes 210 centimetres in a high jump, cleans the bar at 3.5 metres without a run-up, is good at

all sports games, and is a Candidate Master of Sport in volleyball.

At the latest weightlifting championship held this year in the Swedish town of Soderstje, Yurik, who was the Soviet national team's captain, won a gold medal and the title of world champion for the seventh time running.

When I met him a short while ago we spoke about his family, his hobbies and studies.



There are plenty of things to talk about with kindergarten kids.

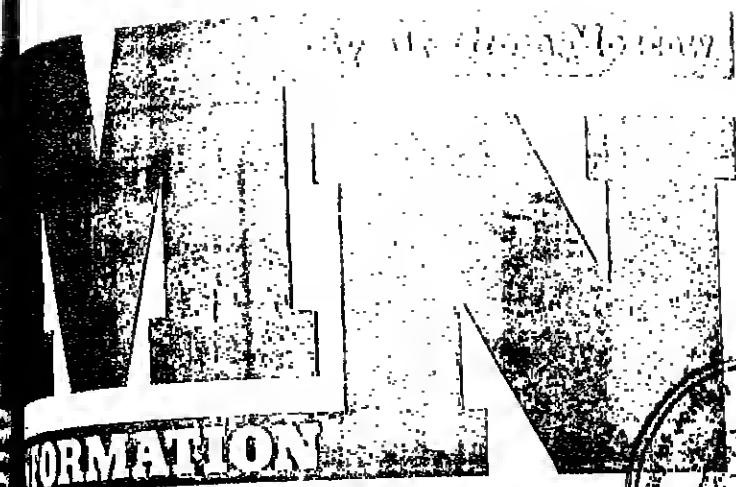


In just another moment the weight will be lifted.

His wife, Elya, is an international class master of sports in bobsleigh. They have a son, David.

Yurik is deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian Republic. He is also a student at the economics department of the Institute of National Economy and a graduate of a teacher training college.

Valery LOBAYEV



Price: 10 kopeks

## POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

In line with the decisions taken by the October 1985 Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee, the Politbureau has outlined the procedure for discussing, propagating and explaining the draft new edition of the CPSU Programme, the changes in the CPSU Rules and the Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the Period up to 2000.

It was stressed that all the measures aimed at spelling out the meaning of these rather important political documents must be specific and businesslike, and should be approached in an organized and informative manner without any pomp and ceremony, with both Communists and non-Party members getting involved. Party committees have been asked to focus on the development of the economy, intensification of production, acceleration of progress in science and technology, reinforcement of the economy, better organization and discipline, on radical improvements in the attitude to Party work, as well as on the ideological, political and moral education of the people.

A decision was adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on measures to improve engineering industry management.

The decision provides for the setting up of a Bureau of Engineering to be attached to the USSR Council of Ministers as a permanent agency. Its most important functions will include the management of the engineering complex; raising the level of coordination in the various branches of engineering; the convention of engineering industries into highly developed bases for technological progress; implementation of a unified policy in science and technology, and further development of engineering cooperation in the CMEA member countries.

The Politbureau also examined and approved the results of Mikhail Gorbachev's talks with the Leader of the Libyan Revolution, Colonel Muammar al-Qaddafi. Documents signed during the visit, such as the long-term Programme for economic, scientific, technical and trade cooperation between the two countries, will serve as a solid foundation for further strengthening of friendly relations between the USSR and Libyan Jamahiriya.

## Rescue teams continue work in Tajikistan

The severe earthquake that shook Tajikistan recently destroyed a number of industrial offices and residential blocks. Rescue teams continue their operations, and all the necessary assistance is being rendered to the victims. Life in Tajikistan is returning to normal, as dangerous communications and industries are being restored. Those whose houses lie in ruins have been temporarily sheltered. Assistance to Tajikistan is coming from other constituent republics as well.

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Photos (clockwise): The clock stopped as the tremor struck. Army units participating in the rescue effort. A special train pulls out at the Dushanbe station with tents, food, construction material for the victims. Pile of rubble for those engaged in rehabilitation work.

## FACTS and EVENTS

● A new book, "The Memory of the Heart", dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the Republic of Mali, has been published by Malian poet Gassou Diawara. In his book the poet traces the main directions in the development of links between the two countries.

● Doctors at a Soviet hospital in the Nicaraguan department of Chinandega have attended to their 200,000th patient.

● A centre of peace has been set up in the Australian capital. A social anti-war organization, the Canberra Peace Committee Programme, which founded the centre, believes that their organization offers broad possibilities of informing the public about the problems of peace and war, and the tasks facing those determined to insure peace and consolidate international cooperation.

## Lumumba University wins Avicenna Prize

This year, the International Avicenna Prize, instituted by the Novosti Press Agency (APN) of the USSR, has been awarded to the Peoples' Friendship University in Moscow. In the 25 years of its existence the University has trained nearly 13,000 engineers, doctors, agronomists, economists and other specialists for 110 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The prize, instituted in 1961 in memory of the great medieval Oriental scholar, is awarded annually to one Soviet and one African or Asian citizen as well as artistic or scholarly organization. It is the first time that it has gone to an educational establishment.

This is absolutely logical, since the activities of your University are in keeping with the

idea of friendship among peoples which one thousand years ago were championed by the great thinker and humanist Avicenna, said Rasheduddin Khan, Professor of the J. Nehru University in New Delhi, Co-President of the International Jury, at a ceremony in Moscow at which the prize was received by the Rector of Lumumba University, Vladimir Stenik.

The decision of the jury (which comprises 10 public figures from ten countries) to award the Avicenna Prize to your University was unanimous. Your University was nominated by the Chairman of the Soviet Union, the Agency, Pavel Novikov. The successes, chalked up by the University in 25 years are a convincing evidence that its convicts are completely committed to its name — Friendship University.



Professor Rasheduddin Khan (left) presenting the Avicenna Prize to the Rector of Lumumba University, Vladimir Stenik.

Photo by Alexei Pryorov



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## Round the Soviet Union

● THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SERIES OF 65,000-TONNE ECOLOGICALLY PURE TANKERS HAS BEEN COMPLETED AT THE "ZALY" SHIPYARDS IN KERC. A CITY IN THE CRIMEA. The first in this series, called "The 40th Victory Anniversary," has set out on its maiden voyage. The tanker has a double hull which prevents oil pollution.

● RE-SETTLEMENT OF CANADIAN BEAVERS IN LAKES AND RIVERS HAS BEEN COMPLETED IN THE KAMCHATKA PENINSULA. The last group of these animals brought from the Las Vegas Region by plane has been released into rivers in Kamchatka. Unlike their European cousins, Canadian beavers are larger, and get accustomed to the severe northern conditions much more easily.

● DENIZENS OF KALININGRAD NOW HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO VIEW ROCKWELL KENT'S PICTURES. An exhibition of works by the prominent American painter, awarded the International Lenin Prize "For the Promotion of Peace Among Nations," is being organized there by the Moscow Pushkin Fine Arts Museum. It consists of works presented by the painter to the Soviet Union in 1960. They show the severe nature of the northern countries and the courage of ordinary people.

● PROGRESS OF AND PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOVIET RADIOASTRONOMICAL EQUIPMENT WERE DISCUSSED BY OVER 200 SCIENTISTS FROM THE COUNTRY'S LEADING RESEARCH CENTRES AT A RECENT ALL-UNION CONFERENCE ON RADIOASTRONOMICAL EQUIPMENT HELD IN ASHTARAK (ARMENIA).

● AN EXPEDITION ON BOARD THE RESEARCH SHIP "AKADEMIK KURCHATOV" TO THE ARCTIC WHICH INVESTIGATED PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROCESSES OCCURRING WHERE THE WARM OCEAN MEETS THE ARCTIC OCEAN HAS CONCLUDED. The results will be made available to polar researchers, climatologists and fishermen. The data obtained will serve as basis for making long-term forecasts in the weather, ice and fishing situations in this part of the World Ocean.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## GLAVKOSMOS — A NEW DEPARTMENT

IZVESTIA writes that Glavkosmos, a major department charged with the development and use of space technology in the interest of the national economy and scientific research, has been set up in the USSR. The newspaper further states that satellite radio and TV communication systems enable the people living in the extreme North, Siberia, the Far East and other remote areas to enjoy programmes televised from the Central Studios. However, long-range communication means offers, in addition to interesting TV programmes and the chance to talk with a person several thousand kilometres away, the possibility to swiftly communicate the newspaper texts as well as technical and other documents.

Today satellites enable us to make overall weather and climate observations and to rescue crews and passengers of ships and aircraft in distress. Space surveying of the Earth's surface is indispensable for geological prospecting of mineral resources, evaluating water resources and monitoring the condition of forests and lands.

New and highly pure materials and biologically active substances, the manufacture of which is difficult or simply impossible on Earth, are now being produced in orbit.

In other words, it has become necessary to set up a special body to coordinate works on space technology on a national scale. Glavkosmos of the USSR, notes the paper, will also be responsible for the participation in international projects.

## Village like city

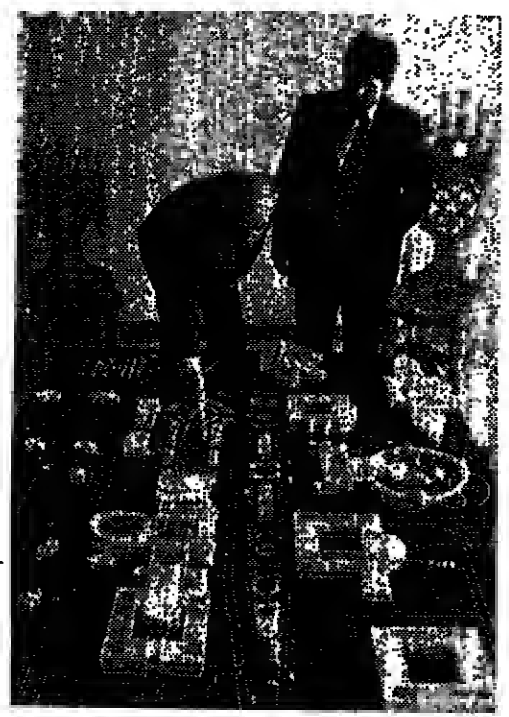
Present-day villages have many things in common with cities. It is not, therefore, accidental that migration from the countryside into cities has stopped in many parts of the country for the first time. Between 1961 and 1963 it decreased by 8 per cent through the country and by 30 per cent in the Non-Black Earth Zone for the development of which especially vast funds have been set aside in the state budget.

As seen by architect Mikhail Khazhikyan, State Prize winner, the countryside is a ship floating on the fields and should have everything to spare the collective farmer brother to look for necessities in the city. He believes that the basic elements of a village's autonomy should be a canteen, a cafe, a shop, a bakery, a garment workshop providing women with extra earnings in winter (when the fields are under snow), a new club with a disco, a library and a cinema and a concert hall. Six years ago the chairman of the Berezhnitsk Collective Farm in the Vladimir Region in Central Russia, Vladimir Makarov, requested Khazhikyan to design a new village.

For several months the latter studied traditions of local rural architecture — the beauty of



● Houses in Kolp village have carvings common to Russian rural architecture.



● The architect and the collective farm chairman by a scale model of the village. Their plans are to build a swimming pool, a sauna, Russian baths, a stadium and a Palace of Culture.

rural houses in Central Russia is created, to a great extent, by carved wooden eaves, overhanging windows and carved porches. Khazhikyan set up a workshop where local school-leavers learnt the craft of woodcarving on the basis of old patterns.

At present sturdy, nice-looking and comfortable houses are a source of great joy to residents of a new village called Kolp.

## ONE BILLION CUBIC METRES—RECORD DAILY GAS OUTPUT IN SIBERIA

Daily gas production at Tyumen fields in Western Siberia is now one billion cubic metres. It has taken less than 20 years to reach the mark. Despite difficult accessibility, the developed fields have been developed faster than any other deposits in the world. With the climate being rigorous and industrial centres far away, it took basically new methods to open the gas fields up. The deposits were developed

turn by turn in line with accumulated experience. Compared with the comprehensive gas treatment units used at the fields five years ago, the ones now being installed are twice as efficient. They are also lighter and occupy twice less space. Such improvements have been very important to gas pool development in the vast-logged lands.

Long-distance pipeline building has also been picking up

speed. While previously it took two years to lay a gas main, now this is done in less than 12 months.

In 1961 six cross-country gas pipelines were started here. They will connect the European part of the USSR. The one billion cubic metres of gas a day is not the Siberian gas industry workers' last word.

They are now developing the Yamburg gas condensate field (the northernmost in Western Siberia), and work is proceeding at full speed ahead on a gas main to the heart of the country. The Yamburg deposit will start supplying natural gas next year.

## STUDENT-INVENTORS

Every ten minutes something is invented in this country. Every year nearly ninety thousand inventions are registered. Last year, a club of student-inventors who combine studies with industrial work was set up at the Industrial College of the Likhochov Motorworks in Moscow, reports PRAVDA. Members of the club whose inventions have been entered in the USSR Invention Register are fifteen. They have set themselves an ambitious task for the near future: they have designed a miniature with a fuel of only two litres per one hundred kilometres for cities. This is especially difficult to obtain in congested urban conditions, where a motorist has to brake and speed up all too often, thus reducing the mileage per gallon. However, the students intend to turn this into an advantage. Their car has a large flywheel meant to prevent the scattering of momentum in braking. The young inventors are now testing their prototype metal car.

## HEALTH MIRROR

Research being conducted at the Lvov Medical Institute for about ten years now, proves that in certain cases eye biomicroscopy may furnish more information about human health than routine laboratory examinations, maintains Galina Smirnova, Dr. of Med. Sc. in an article published in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA (Socialist Industry) which writes that strangely enough the human eye is least of all studied and used for the purpose of diagnostic analysis. It is true that it weighs some seven grammes and its surface is also very small, however, this is not the most important thing because its role as an outpost of the human brain, a kind of a screen regarding the changes taking place in different organs of the body.

Information about the condition of each organ is recorded by a corresponding section of the iris of a course. Iridodiagnostics, i.e. identification of a disease through the study of an iris on this can be done only by an experienced eye doctor who has special optical appliances or an iris camera. A close study of certain sections of an iris can give some idea about the reactivity of an organism, its pathologic state. In other words, iridodiagnostics is a promising method, although so far it has not been sufficiently studied.

## SECRETS OF STABLE FAMILIES

In one of its sections under the heading "Marriage Demography" MEDITSYNSKAYA GAZETA (Medical Newspaper) writes that questioning sociologists search shows that the most short-lived marriages are those contracted for material goals, followed by those resulting from love-matches. The most stable marriages are the ones motivated by spiritual closeness.

These are never real marriages "accomplished" under the influence of the first emotional impulse. Normally they are preceded by a rather lengthy period of mutual study.

Profound relations devoid of any elements of superiority or subordination are characteristic of such marriages. The most cherished values in such families are moral support, kindness and sincere sympathy for the interests and needs of each other, which never become conflicting due to individual features of any of the spouses.

On the contrary, these needs and interests acquire more harmony, their human values become so indistinguishable that their union becomes even more close.

## Promising sphere of energy production

For the first time to be practiced the Soviet Union started the construction of a power unit with a capacity of 500,000 kilowatts operating on the principle of magnetic dynamo (MHD) method transforming heat energy into electric energy. It is planned to complete the construction of the MHD power plant in operation in the next five-year period. It is expected that the aggregate efficiency of the plant will reach 50-55 per cent while of modern thermal plants it ranged from 30 to 40 per cent.

The utilization of new power units in energy production will help cut down fuel consumption in energy generation by 30-35 per cent in the future, to see the injection of hundreds of tonnes into the environment and bring down the nuclear cooling water by 33-45 per cent in comparison with traditional thermal power plants.

## Synthetic granite

Sygran, a synthetic material twice as hard as the natural granite for which it is intended to substitute, has been developed in Moscow. It was produced from early slag by adding clay raw materials to it.

Its main advantage lies in technological plasticity: it can be produced not only in the form of compact slabs but also in hands according to the desired length. There is no special equipment needed to produce it; the equipment available now for glass-making industry is sufficient. The production of sygran is twice or three times lower than that of natural granite. It can be coloured to imitate not only granite but also marble and Jasper.

Sygran may be used for public buildings, theatre and sports facilities, shops and restaurants. The bases of buildings will thus be reliably protected from atmospheric pollution due to the fact that sygran is almost 100 per cent waterproof.

## Science and technology

## VARIOUS FUNCTIONS OF THE SUN

The scorching sun in the Kazan Desert may also produce stress. Solar power plants appeared in the sheep-farm houses scattered all over the desert. They were designed by Salim Syashimov, a Turkmene scientist. The plants are also undergoing tests in urban residential buildings.

Syashimov is a staff member of the Institute of Solar Energy of the Academy of Sciences (Sun) scientific and production association — an association running on solar energy. It is investigating with enthusiasm and pulling into practice the idea of cooling by means of solar energy.

## NEW ELECTRONIC MICROSCOPE

A new electronic microscope designed at the Electron Association in the city of Sumy (Ukraine) magnifies objects up to a hundred thousand times. It can show objects which are no more than two tenths of a millimetre in size. The new instrument will be used in biology, medicine and geology. It makes it possible to look into the world of a living cell and to examine its crystal lattice of gold and silver metals.

Electron's microscopes are produced in CMEA countries, namely, Italy and Finland.

## Places to visit

## Pyatigorsk—health-resort city

Several years ago Pyatigorsk, noted in 2000s anniversary, the health-resort city is located in the Caucasus mountains at the foot of the Mashuk Mountain. Around the mountain more than 10 mineral springs are known—sulfur, iron, boron, hydrogen sulfide, chalybeate, salty-alkaline, etc. It is difficult to find elsewhere else in the world such a rich collection of "natural stores".

The history of this health resort began with primitive baths and so medical supervision of all. Later, in the 18th century, the Russian Academy of Sciences sent several expeditions to the Northern Caucasus. Reports appeared in the press about the curative qualities of mineral water springs. Pyatigorsk started to quickly gain popularity. On the basis of designs made by the Italian architects, the brothers, buildings were erected here in the last century. They have become the basis of the health-resort ensemble.

Now Pyatigorsk is a sort of a capital of the famous spa — the Caucasian Mineral Waters, which include three more cities — Kislovodsk, Yessentuki and Zheleznovodsk. Last year more than 600,000 people underwent treatment there, including 180,000 at Pyatigorsk alone.



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## MAGNET CONNECTS LIVE TISSUES

Scientists and doctors of the Moscow Ambulance Scientific Research Institute are now using a new method of connecting live tissues with the help of magnets.

I happened to be present in an operating room, seeing the surgeon's fast and efficient hands. A sophisticated intestine operation was drawing to an end. I was waiting for the traditional command: "Suture!" and for the operating room nurse to hand over to the surgeon a holder with a threaded needle. But I heard a different command — "Magnet!" The nurse handed over to the surgeon two white rings with a diameter of two

centimetres and he inserted them into each section of the intestine and brought them together. The magnets developed a strong connection with each other.

No stitch in internal organs can be considered ideal, said Professor Nikolai Kanshin. In suturing an additional injury is inflicted upon the tissues under operation. Besides, no thread sticks on the intestine as biologically hermetic.

Professor Kanshin developed and introduced into medical practice the method of connecting tissues by magnets. Such a stitch is absolutely hermetic and it heals much faster. The magnets do not hamper the normal functioning of the intestines. The new method has already been used in 26 operations and all of them were a success.

## VOLOGDA LACES

Laces are being made in Russia for seven centuries. There are lace weavers in Vologda, Kirov, Vologda and Kharlov. Every place has its own style, favourite patterns and techniques. In Kirov the favourite patterns are flowers and trees. Very thin Vologda laces are made of multicoloured threads. Yet, by right, the best Russian laces are made in the

ancient city of Vologda in the north of this country. The snow-white artefacts made by the local lace weavers are easy to identify by the contrast between the light and delicate background with the thick lines of the main picture.

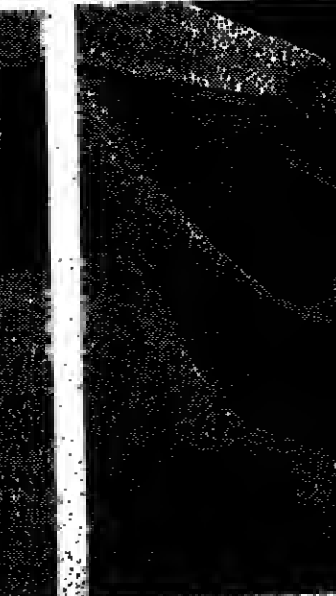
Table cloths, coverlets, jumpers, gloves, collars and kerchiefs are only some of the

more than three hundred types of lace items made by women lace weavers of the Vologda "Snezhinka" (Snowflake) association. The country's biggest museums like the Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow and the Russian Museum in Leningrad have unique samples of Vologda laces.

Text and photos by Anatoly Khrukov



● Artist Angelina Rakheva.



● Vologda lace.

## VIEWPOINT

## CPSU: New Guidelines

Fyodor BREUS

On October 15, the Central Committee of the CPSU held a Plenary Meeting to discuss three documents — the draft of a new edition of the CPSU Programme, the draft Guidelines for the country's Economic and Social Development in the Twelfth Five-Year Plan Period and up to the year 2000, and changes in the CPSU Rules. The Plenary Meeting was addressed by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary, who underlined the core of these documents as acceleration. He pointed out that the strategy of acceleration is what it proposes to the race-up in its forthcoming 27th Congress due to start on February 25, 1980.

The Programme, which has already guided the Party for a quarter of a century, will preserve its main economic and political content in the new edition. However, as new experiences have been accumulating over the years, it is to be enriched with basically new provisions on the planned and all-round advancement of socialism on further strides of the Soviet society towards Communism by accelerating the socio-economic development, and with provisions on ensuring lasting peace and reliable security—the key issues in the contemporary world.

Revealing the positive changes and trends in the Soviet economy, the revised edition of the CPSU Programme orientates Soviet society towards historic transformations such as offsetting the technological reconstruction of the national economy, putting it onto the rails of intensive development, and elevating the economy onto a higher level of organization and efficiency.

The Plenary Meeting specifically stressed that the Party must have a socially powerful policy which would encompass all aspects of human life—from conditions of work and everyday life, health and welfare, to relations among the social strata and nationalities.

It was stressed during the discussion on the draft Guidelines that the practical implementation of the Programme's provisions will require a new approach, departure from standard decisions, and more active efforts by Communists, first and foremost, and all members of the society.

In the next Five-Year Development Plan period, growth in the national income and output in all branches of production will, for the first time, be achieved through higher labour productivity. Within the next fifteen years it is planned to build up an economic potential which would equal in scale what has been accumulated over all the previous years of Soviet power. It has also been decided to almost double the national income and the volume of industrial production. Labour productivity is to go up 2.5-3 times.

The Party's plans for the future are closely linked with realizing the human factor. Over the past few years, on the initiative of the CPSU, much has been done to enhance and reinforce democracy in Soviet society. The revised Rules attach considerable importance to further advancement of the political system in the Soviet society, and to fuller implementation of the socialist self-management of the people. This will open up vast possibilities for initiative, energy, living creativity of the masses and their conscious and more interested approach in the tasks of building the new society.



## Four Soviet violinists got prizes

The 3rd International Lipinski and Wronski Contest of Young Violinists, held in a Polish city of Lublin, has ended. Young musicians (aged under 19) from Austria, Czechoslovakia, Spain, the GDR, Cuba, West Germany, Romania, the USA, and the Soviet Union took part.

All the four Soviet participants performed in the junior age group (under 16) and emerged as winners.

The first place was taken by Ding Huang of China and 11-year-old Maxim Vangarov, a schoolboy from Novosibirsk, while Veselin Pantelov from Bulgaria and Irina Shevlyakova from Gorky came second.

The third place went to Pavel Barmen, a pupil of the central music school attached to Moscow Conservatory.

Soviet violinists also received three special prizes: Maxim Vangarov got the prize of the Ministry of Culture and Arts of Poland; Irina Shevlyakova — a prize from the president of the city of Swidnik, while Sergei Kriyov received the prize of the Union of Polish Journalists.

## LENINGRAD ACTORS TOUR THE GDR

Actors of the Leningrad Bolshoi Drama Theatre named after Gorky have started their two-week tour of the German Democratic Republic. They are to perform in Berlin, Leipzig, Schwerin.

The tour billboard features the play "Reading Aeneid" in which the part of Lenin — the leader of the Revolution and founder of the Soviet state — is taken up by Kirill Lavrov. The audiences will see another leading actor of the company Yevgeny Lebedev in the musical "The Story of a Horse" based on Leo Tolstoy's "Kholostoy".

During this season our creative contacts with our colleagues from the GDR will expand even more, said the company's chief artistic director Georgi Tovstonogov. We have signed a cooperation agreement with the Drama Theatre of Dresden, a twin-city of Leningrad. Berlin in this city I staged Gogol's "The Inspector-General". Now the Dresden company is "to pay us a return visit" during which a comedy by Kleist "The Broken Jug" will be co-produced.

## Obituary

Soviet music has suffered an irreparable loss. Emil Gilels, one of the outstanding Soviet musicians, Professor at Moscow Conservatory and USSR People's Artist, has passed away in his 69th year.

Gilels' remarkable talent was first recognized in the pre-war years when, as a young pianist, he triumphed at the 1st All-Union Musicists' Contest and at international contests in Vienna and Brussels.

He was a leading performer of Russian and foreign classics and of Soviet music. His pupils include talented pianists who brilliantly perform at concert.



## Madrigal musicians

A concert by the Madrigal (an ensemble of soloists) commemorating the 20th anniversary of its foundation, has inaugurated the new season in the Grand Hall of Moscow's Conservatory — the city's best concert hall. Its programme featured 15th-16th-century music of Old and Muscovian Rus, the Low Countries, Germany, France, Italy and England.

The Madrigal ensemble was the first to reveal to music lovers the beautiful music of the

Middle Ages, early Baroque, Renaissance, Old Rus. The austere and lofty sounds of the charming melodies captivated audiences. This collective is also the initiator of a new trend in musical art which now has a large following. Quite often its programmes are arranged on the monographic principle and deal with composers from a particular country whose art serves as a vivid illustration of musical trends characteristic of that particular time.

Thanks to the Madrigal musicians, music that has been undervalued for almost 200 years has been given a new lease on life. Another important thing about the ensemble is that they are capable of recreating the intimate atmosphere of those old times because of their deep insight into musical style and also to the set of instruments they use — blockflute, viola, harpsichord and others. The main emphasis in the work of the Madrigal group is to approach the original as close as possible, for a madrigal, which means a multivocal song sung by many voices in the native tongue, was widely performed in medieval times. This tradition has been carried on by the ensemble's artists. The musicians' broad erudition, highly cultured rendition and professionalism attract audiences of various ages and walks of life. There is more to it than that — each of their concerts is not just an interesting musical programme but also a theatrical performance, captivating with its dynamism.

The artistic director of the ensemble, Oleg Yanchenko, is a well-known organist, a composer who is successful in many genres. Whatever he composes is remarkable for his original creative rendering, freshness as well as for his firm conviction.

The Madrigal has recently performed his arrangement of Beethoven's famous piece "The Art of Fugue", dedicated to the 300th anniversary of the great composer's birth. His new composition commemorating the 50th anniversary of the old Russian literary monument "The Lay of Igor's Host" will be played at the "Moscow Autumn" Festival which comes on soon.

The new season will see Soviet and foreign collectives and soloists perform on the stage of the Grand Hall of the Conservatory. Music lovers will hear both new and old pieces. The season tickets offered by the Moscow State Philharmonic Society will surely satisfy the most demanding musical tastes.

Alexandra YEGIZARYAN

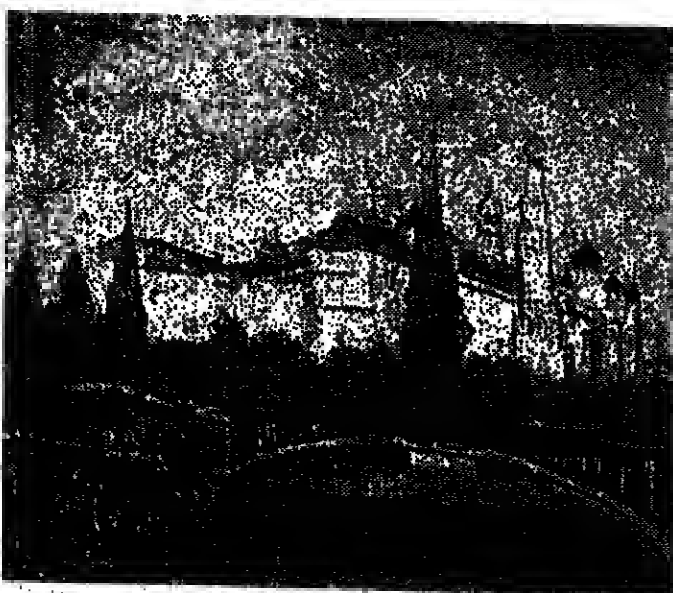
## LITERATURE—ENVOY OF PEACE

The all-Union professional conference of writers, which was held under the motto "For the Sake of Life on Earth", demonstrated the resolution of men-of-letters the world over to pool efforts in the struggle against the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. It was held in Leningrad. Besides Soviet authors, poets and feature writers, taking part in it were their colleagues from 35 countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and America. The writers dedicated their anti-war forum to the 40th anniversary of the Victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism.

The participants were unanimous in reaffirming today's high responsibility of the writers for the world's destinies.

John Brunner, British writer, President of the European Society of Science Fiction (Eurosoc). The notorious "star wars" programme harbours tremendous danger for humanity, about which the Western public is very poorly informed. It looks as if the films from the "star wars" series have mesmerized millions of people to such an extent that they have accepted in advance the inevitability of one more war, this time to outer space. This is a very dangerous illusion. I'm convinced that we, writers, must spread wider the ideas of the movement for peace and détente in the name of the Earth's future, he says in conclusion.

West German artist H. Gruber, whose works are now on show in Moscow exhibition hall at 25 Gorky St., has been in this country on many occasions. Among the series of pictures devoted to Moscow and included in the present show, are paintings of the Kremlin, Red Square as well as portraits of his Soviet colleagues. Gruber is also a writer, and the show includes illustrations to his own collections of poetry.



© H. Gruber. "Moscow"

## Manet's paintings in Hermitage

A one-man exhibition of paintings by prominent French painter Edouard Manet — the first in this country — has opened in the Leningrad Hermitage.

The exhibition is a continuation of our 20-year-long creative contacts with the Louvre, said deputy director of the Hermitage V. Suslov. In conformity to the direct exchange programme Paris has already seen the adornment of our collection, pictures by Auguste Renoir and Francois Boucher. And now a canvas by

famous 19th-century English painter Joshua Reynolds, "Baby Hercules Strangling Snakes Sent by Hera", is ready to sail for France.

In cooperation with the Louvre and other French museums the Hermitage has begun preparing for a large-scale exhibition "Renoir-Picasso" to be mounted in the end of 1986. The display will first be on show in Paris and then moved to the Soviet Union.

## WHAT'S ON!

October 19-21

### THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses 19 (even), 20 (eve), 21 — Concerts by soloists of the choir and dancing company of the Men's Theatre (the DPRK, Pyongyang).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq., 19) — Molchanov, "Macbeth" (ballet); 20 (eve) — Handel, "Giulio Cesare" (opera); 20 (eve) — Verdi, "La Traviata" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.) 19 — Verdi, "La Ballagila di Legnano" (opera); 20 (mat) — Yurovsky, "The Crimson Sails" (ballet); 20 (eve) — Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera); 21 — Puzos, Cilera, Vasilenko, "Esmeralda" (ballet).

Opera Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St.) 19 (mat) — Feltsman, "Lei the Guitar Player" (19) (eva) — Ilyin, "Comrade Lyubov" (20 mat, all) — Gladkov, "Kholobych" (20 eve) — Millyutin, "Girls in a Flurry" (21 — Suppe, "Die schöne Galathea".

### FILMS

Joking Aside (Gorky Film Studios, USSR).

A musical story about a young man who loves circus and dreams of becoming a circus performer.

Cinema: "Oktyabr" (42 Propekt Kaluzhskaya, stereoscopic ball, Metro Arbatkaya). My Little Wife (Lithuanian Film Studios, USSR). About a young man trying to find his own path in life and his ability to defend himself and his beloved girl.

Cinema: "Imeni Moskovskoy" (4/2 Proektzhenskaya Sq., Metro Proektzhenskaya).

### CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall, 11 Moskovskaya St. 19 — 20 — at the Rossiya Hotel. 19 — 20 — at the Rossiya Hotel. Variety Dancing. Orchestra of the Berlin Radio. The programme includes works by G. Martin, R. Strauss, J. S. Bach, M. J. Rossini, F. Chopin and others, as well as jazz interpretations.

## Contacts and contracts

© The Soviet Union trade association technology has signed a contract for the delivery of a consignment of 5000 m² of conditions to be delivered before the end of 1985. The consignment is for the delivery of 5000 m² of conditions to be delivered before the end of 1985. The consignment is for the delivery of 5000 m² of conditions to be delivered before the end of 1985.

© A contract has been signed between V/O Sojuzvneshtorg and the Austrian firm AGW providing for the construction of a turn-key block of a sports-louism-mountain ski complex. It will be located in the Georgian town of Gudauri in the Caucasus, USSR.

## EXPANDING MUTUAL LINKS

The spacious building of the Hungarian Trade Mission to Moscow houses scores of plenipotentiary representatives of Hungarian firms and enterprises closely cooperating with the USSR. One of them, Laszlo Zsig, is in charge of the Moscow office of an optical instrument-making association, MOCI. Today, he says, our association produces computers, laboratory instruments and geodetic equipment. Cooperation with Soviet partners plays a major role in its production development.

Our fiberoptic optics, for example, is widely used by the Leningrad Krasnogvardeyskaya factory in manufacturing endoscopes in computer technology and cooperate with the Vilnius Signal factory and related ones in Severodonetsk and Penza. Our contacts have been established with 20 more Soviet partners. Now we are opening up a new avenue for cooperation in the production of consumer goods and starting at the MOCI association.

# AEROFLOT INVITES YOU

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## FLY AEROFLOT TO THE 'RUSSIAN WINTER' ARTS FESTIVAL!

## Greek goods for Soviet customers

An exhibition of Greek consumer goods was on for two days at the Moscow International Trade Centre. Ready-made apparel, footwear, accessories for ladies and gents were displayed by more than 20 firms of three major Greek companies — Carmak, CMC and Greco.

The Soviet market is of immense importance for Greece, our correspondent was told by Ioannis Paschalis, Commercial Counsellor at the Greek Embassy in Moscow. Business links, in light industry in particular, between our two countries have reached a significant stride ahead in recent years. We would like to sell more to our Soviet customers and with this idea in mind we arrange exhibitions at which Greek goods could be easily selected. The current exhibition is the eighth this year. We are pleased that Soviet specialists displayed interest in a wide range of samples. Our firms have received from them quite a few suggestions pertaining to the tastes and requirements of Soviet customers. The volume of our exports to the USSR has been rapidly increasing. In 1985, for example, deliveries of ready-made apparel and footwear will reach 20 million rubles while in 1986 they will amount to 30 million.

The first exhibition of Greek consumer goods in the USSR was arranged in 1980, said Teli Perissakis, a representative of the Greek Export Promotion Organization which sponsored the recent exhibition. Since then many Greek firms have been exhibiting their products in this country. Now we have arranged a special modelling of our

clothes collection to enable Soviet specialists get an idea of what we offer them. Taking part in the exhibition was also the S. Agaplos S. A. firm, which displayed models of ladies' footwear. After a short break we have resumed links with our Soviet partners and between May and October of this year we sold about 120,000 pairs of footwear, said the firm's representative, Spyros Kanellopoulos. We expect, he said further, that the volume of our exports to the USSR will reach 6 million rubles in 1986, while in 1987 it will further increase to 12 million rubles. We shall seek to create new models of footwear which will

interest Soviet customers. Similar exhibitions enable us study better the existing demand and reciprocate cooperation more dynamically. The Omega S. A. firm displayed samples of footwear for ladies and gents. Our Soviet trading partner is the V/O Raznoexport, said Leonidas A. Tsalvidis, executive director of the firm. It sometimes buys between 40 and 60 per cent or even 70 per cent of the total products of the firm's factories. We are satisfied with the current cooperation but would like to switch from the usual 3-month contracts to longer-term deals, with one year as the minimum. That would make us plan our future production with greater confidence.

Natasha IZYUMOVA

## In the kingdom of bread-baking machinery

For the first time the USSR is hosting an international specialized exhibition Khlebomash-85.

All the Moscow Sokolniki park, where it is in progress, 35 firms of nine countries — West Germany, France, Britain, Italy, Japan, Austria, Switzerland, Spain and Hungary are displaying their machines and entire conveyor lines for baking bread, bread products, pastries and cakes.

In the show hall one immediately finds himself in the captivity of amazingly tasty aromas.

From red-hot stoves come aluminium trays with renowned French croissants. Not only Muscovites but residents of many other cities of this country are familiar with products of the Italian firm Polin. Close to the Italian bakery is a German one.

All the tasty things to be produced during the one-week exhibition in the giant bakery of pavilion 4 will be made of top grade Soviet flour.

All around everything continues to whirl, spin and bake. There's on-the-spot tasting.



Italian firms displaying their products at the Khlebomash-85 exhibition. Photo by V. Kostin

## SPORTS

### CHESS

Tchaikovsky Concert Hall, 19 — World title match. Anatoly Karpov (USSR) vs Gari Kasparov (USSR). 5 p.m.

### FOOTBALL

Lenin Central Stadium, 19 — Moscow Spartak vs Kiev Dynamo. 6 p.m.  
Dynamo Stadium, 21 — Central Army Club vs Moscow Lokomotiv. 7 p.m.

## WEATHER

October 19-21

In Moscow, city and region, cloudy with sunny intervals and light snow in places. Night temperatures of -4°, -3° (to -4° on October 20), +1°, +6° (on October 19) and +6°, -11°C later on in the daytime. W. wind, 2-7 mps.

## State Bank of the USSR

Currency	Quotations in rubles	Quotations in rubles
Foreign exchange quotations as of October 16, 1985		
French franc	100	9.74
German mark (Deutsche mark)	100	29.64
Indian rupee	100	6.60
Italian lire	10,000	4.39
Japanese yen	1,000	2.46
Swedish krona	100	9.85
US dollar	100	75.70
British pound sterling	100	14.12